

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Humphreys County Water Association

System #5 – Woodyard (ID 270021)

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

We buy our water from the City of Belzoni and their wells draw from the Sparta Sand Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability:

The City of Belzoni has completed their source water assessment and their wells were ranked moderate in terms of susceptibility to contamination. A copy of this plan is available upon request.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Other information:

If you want additional information about your drinking water or have questions concerning this report, you may contact us at 247-4145. If you would like to attend one of our regular monthly meetings, please call for the date and time of our meetings.

Monitoring and Reporting of Compliance Data Violations:

TT Violation	Explanation	Duration of violation	Corrective Actions	*Health Effects Language
Ground Water Rule	Failure to Address Deficiency	11/18/2022 - 12/19/2025	The system has completed corrective actions and is no longer in violation of this rule.	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Significant Deficiencies:

During a sanitary survey conducted on 1/18/2016, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(s): Location of Source Facilities. The City of Belzoni was scheduled to complete corrective actions by 06/07/2016 using a compliance plan. They failed to meet this deadline, and The City of Belzoni is now pending enforcement action.

Additional Information for Lead:

Humphreys County Water Association has completed the Lead Service Line Inventory and no lead service lines were found. We reviewed installation records and made visual inspections of service lines to make that determination.

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Humphreys County Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take

responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in drinking water. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA and the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply require us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In the table below, you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Yes or No	Date Sample Collected	Level Detected In Your Water	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit of Measure	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium	No	2025	0.0089	0.0047 – 0.0089	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	No	2025	0.0009	No Range	ppm	0.1	0.1	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	No	*2023	0.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	No	2025	0.106	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	No	*2023	1	0	ppm	0	AL=.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂)	No	2025	0.90	0.80 – 1.00	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No samples were required for 2025.

Terms and Abbreviations used in the Table

- MCLG:** Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- MCL:** Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- TT:** Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- AL:** Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- MRDLG:** Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- MRDL:** Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- ppm:** parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
- ppb:** parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)
- pCi/l:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- % of monthly positive samples:** Percent of samples taken monthly that were positive
- # of monthly positive samples:** Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive